

GAZETTE

VINCENNES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1835.

The editor of the Sun seems inclined, by his last editorial article, to cast some aspersions upon Mr. Ewing, for calling the ayes and nays upon his (Mr. Ewing's) Bank project. It seems to us, so far from being improper, it was his duty, as the faithful guardian of our interests, to call up his project if he thought it preferable to the one which was before the House, and the result only proves either that those who were favorable to it, deem it inexpedient to take it up so late in the session, or that the friends of the administration and of the U. S. Bank, opposed to each other, thought it politic to unite against it. The editor of the Sun, we presume, would be well satisfied with Mr. Ewing, if he would be silent, or merely show his constituents that he was still alive and kicking, by occasional calling for the "previous question," as is the case with some of his friends from this State. And although comparisons are said to be invidious, we are inclined to think, that it will be a long time before the editor of the Sun will have to record that the project for a Bank brought forward by Mr. B. C. or D. of this State, friends of his, was rejected either unanimously or in any other way. We are not the apologists of Mr. Ewing, but think that fair play is a jewel.

It appears by the Washington papers that Congress broke up in a row. The difficulty was produced by the Senate's very wisely refusing to concur in a resolution passed by the lower House, placing three millions of dollars at the disposal of the President. The House would accept of no modification of the resolution, nor would do any thing else, unless the Senate concurred.

The citizens of Knox county who are desirous of forming an "Agricultural Society," will meet at the Court House in Vincennes, on Saturday the fourth of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. It is expected that an Address will be delivered on the occasion. A general attendance is requested of the farmers of the county, and such others as feel friendly to the objects of the meeting.

We are authorized to announce H. L. Ruble, as a candidate for Constable at the ensuing election.

We are also requested to announce Joseph Roseman as a candidate for the same office.

FOR THE VINCENNES GAZETTE.

Mr. EDITOR.—Your subscriber a plain matter of fact man, rejoices with "No Partisan," that your impartial paper is left open to any information properly submitted on either side of questions that may interest your readers. This is as it should be with honorable men, and I trust the following brief remarks on some paragraphs in the Gazette of the 14th inst. may be admitted into its columns.

1st. I pass the poor Irish cow so badly helped out of her errors by virtuous exorcisms. It is all for fun, in good or bad taste, as people may like it. The conclusion is, that exorcisms are indeed a part and parcel of the teaching of the priests in case of such transfer of animals from heretical to orthodox hands. If introduced too far, is bad sport indeed; if seriously, worse still.

2. That we must expect to see again every year from 1835 to 1840, at least 50,000, perhaps 100,000, Irishmen, and with them Austrians, Germans, Swiss, Poles, &c. by wholesale, to people and settle our wiles for the benefit of the Pope—that it will be the ruin of our liberties, and means should be devised to avert it, and that a general panic should rather be raised in due time.

We see by the Illinois paragraphs transferred to the Gazette, that they are in earnest, but I doubt very much whether such paragraphing will take; and I could not at once judge it worthy a full display of statistical, political, moral or religious arguments, to allay the fears of the people. To meet in earnest such warnings, would be preposterous. If some old women can be made uneasy by them, it is better to laugh them out of their alarms, than seriously to rebuke them.

We see with much gratification that the writers did not after all, forget their better sense of candor and moderation, frightened as they seem to have been, by the phantoms of their imagination. Great and imminent as the dangers of the republic have become in their eyes, they would not depart from the sound rule that "honesty is the best policy," and giving the devil, or man of sin himself, his due.—They advise only such measures as will not make us bad men, bad citizens, and bad Christians, because these new converts are likely to prove such, as enough for us; and whether laws about the schools, the bible, mails, tracts and other innocent efforts, will help enough, and constitutionally so or not, I leave the afflicted ones to consider and re-consider.

3 March; in the paragraph "Nunneries," might try the humors of your subscribers, but the very Gazette introducing the St. Clare School in the column next to the one which, under that caption, denounced so fearfully those "intolerable haunts of impudence and atrocity." I rest satisfied, that no credit, for a moment, can attach to such lines, else Mr. Editor, you would not have exposed your valuable paper to the danger of encouraging such an error in our happy Vincennes! The lines carry along their own remedy, by testifying to the favor and esteem such things enjoy in our America, and endeavor to make us believe that they do not in other countries; but as *matter of fact* is the point, let the writer but know for instance, that in that France which they quote as that lesson of "restoration," they wish to inculcate ever since the days of blood and spoliation, under Robespierre, these institutions have been multiplying. Bonaparte encouraged them warmly—the elder Bourbons did so, and of course Phillip is doing the same, as a glance over the page of the present religious statistics of France will show—especially Paris itself where they abound, and enjoy that esteem which accumulated ages have continually sanctioned. In England itself, they have begun again to flourish, as well as in Ireland, in proportion as religious emancipation has been progressing. Surely the writer would not prefer to call for us in our free country, to take for a model of imitation Robespierre, Henry the 8th or Elizabeth, and without more specific information than the distant, vague declamations of fanatics, return for all nunneries to the "acts" of such parliaments and tyrants as may have "300 years ago" taken England under their care! It would be happily in vain Americans are accustomed to judge and legislate for themselves, and where they see that the natural guardians of youth are satisfied themselves of their selection and the experiment of years, about those to whom they entrust their children; nay, that as opportunities to form their judgements have been multiplying since our revolution, and more and more so of late, they are more inclined to think well of the institutions they have watched and studied as the most earnestly concerned and fearfully obliged. Americans, I say, seeing it is so, will let things take fairly their course, and prove more and more "slow" henceforth to prefer to the real means of forming sound practical opinions, hasty and crude notions, or at once fierce and outrageous suggestions, that might induce more of real harm in our happy country, more of real misrule or excess, than all the regrets of mistaken paragraphists could amend.

A PLAIN MATTER OF FACT MAN.

From the National Intelligencer.

LAST DAY OF THE SESSION: UNFINISHED BUSINESS: WEST POINT ACADEMY: CESS or THE FORTIFICATION BILL.—The two Houses of Congress adjourned the night before last, their functions then ceasing; and what a wreck of public business ensued!

In our two or three last papers we expressed our opinion respecting the state of the public business in the House of Representatives. It would have been as just had our intimation respected the state of the House.

With a great deal of talent, and we have no doubt, too, a great deal of patriotism, the late House of Representatives had been brought into a condition, by various causes, in which it seemed incapable of getting on with the business of the country. Attentive observers have noticed a tendency of this kind, from the early part of the session; but its last days forced the truth on the minds of all.—Long debates; the endless perplexity of the rules, contests, every moment, about the priority of business; and an engrossing of discussion, which seemed entirely to disregard the comparative importance of subjects, were among these causes.—There were others, of which we could speak, of which indeed we shall feel it our duty to speak, and to speak freely, hereafter;—but which we at present forbear to mention.

The melancholy result of the whole is, that Congress has broken up, leaving almost every great measure of the session unfinished, and therefore totally null and void. The following bills originating in the Senate, most of them passing that body by large majorities, and some of them quite unanimously, have shared the general wreck and ruin:

The POST OFFICE REFORM BILL; (passed unanimously in the Senate.)

The CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATION BILL; (passed nearly unanimously in the Senate.)

The important JUDICIARY BILL; (passed by a vote of 31 to 5 in the Senate.)

The BILL REGULATING THE DEPOSITS OF THE PUBLIC MONEY IN DEPOSITS BANKS;

The BILL RESPECTING THE TENURE OF OFFICE, AND REMOVALS FROM OFFICE; (a most important bill, supported in the Senate by men of all parties.)

The BILL INDEMNIFYING CLAIMANTS FOR FRENCH SPOLIATIONS, BEFORE 1800.

These half dozen, (not to speak of the bill for the relief of the Cities of the district of Columbia; the bill providing for the increase of the Corps of Engineers; the bill to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and Spain; and the bill to improve the navigation of the Mississippi in the vicinity of St. Louis,) are among the bills which were sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, "and never heard of."

To this the House agreed, adding the following as an amendment, viz.

The fate of two of the Appropriation

bills, however, originating as such bills in the House of Representatives, is still more remarkable.

Hitherto it has been usual to make the appropriations for the Military Academy at West Point in the same bill which contains the general appropriations for the Army. This year, an innovation was indulged. The Army Appropriation Bill was sent to the Senate with no appropriation whatever for West Point. This circumstance was noticed, at the time, in the Senate, and its attention called to it, as an extraordinary omission. A separate bill, however, containing the usual appropriations for the Academy, was brought forward in the House, but suffered to sleep. Up to the last day for sending bills from one House to the other, it had not passed. The House took no step whatever to pass the Bill, by suspending the operation of the rule, as to the time of sending bills from House to House, or in any other way. In this predicament, individuals of the House besought the Committee of the Senate to interfere, and, in some extraordinary way, help to pass the ordinary appropriation through Congress. The Senate, accordingly, attached the whole Military Academy appropriation bill to the bill making provision for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenditures of the year, and in this form it passed into a law; and, but for the adoption of this mode, there could have been no appropriation at all, and the school would have been broken up. We may add, that, when this bill for covering Civil and Diplomatic Expenses went back to the House, with amendments, the occasion was eagerly seized to add to the Senate's amendments other amendments respecting totally different matters, thus giving the bill a tail as long as that of a comet. Thus the bill, pending in the House, making provision for the repairs of the Capitol and the President's House, improving the public grounds, paying the President's gardener, &c. &c. was tacked on to the bill, as being among the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government.

This bill, however, and we rejoice at it, had the goodness to pass, with all its length of trail, and (thanks to the Senate, and no thanks to the House of Representatives,) the West Point Academy, therefore, was kept alive.

Not so fortunate was the other of the two appropriation bills, to which we have alluded above. The FORTIFICATION BILL IS TOTALLY LOST! Yes, in this very critical moment of affairs, not only has no new measure of defending the country been adopted, but the bill for the usual annual appropriation for Fortifications is totally lost! We can hardly credit ourselves when we write this paragraph—Yet such is the fact;—not a dollar is appropriated to fortifications, and we doubt whether it be not the bounden duty of the President to call the new Congress at the earliest day possible. Certainly—most certainly—such is his duty, if he has any reasonable apprehension whatever of hostility with a foreign nation.

We will state shortly the history of this bill. It came from the House to the Senate, and all its provisions were agreed to by the Senate's Committee. Various additions were also made to it by the Committee, in pursuance of communications from the War Department, and reports from the Military Committees of the two Houses. Large sums were added for the better defence of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, &c. and an additional amount for arming all the fortifications. When it appeared that the Department had no further measures to recommend, the Committee reported the bill, the Senate agreed to the amendments, and the bill was returned to the House, with the amendments, on Tuesday the 24th day of February.

The House did not take up the Senate's amendments till the last day of the session, one whole week after the Senate had sent them; and on that day, at half past 8 o'clock in the evening, they returned the bill to the Senate, having agreed to some of the Senate's amendments, disagreed to others, and agreed to others, again, with amendments of their own.—The loss of the whole bill was finally caused by one of these last amendments; and, therefore, we have taken pains to collect the facts, precisely as they appear on the journals and in the proceedings.

One of the amendments, proposed by the Senate, was the addition of the following section:

"See. —. And be it further enacted, That the sum of seventy five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, toward the repair of the fortifications on Castle Island, in the harbor of Boston, according to the plan submitted by the Board of Engineers, on the thirteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four; the same to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"See. —. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied or expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in improving the defences within the State of Maryland.

"See. —. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of War, and he is hereby authorized, to purchase six acres of land adjoining Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, being the same rented from the heirs of the late Philip Swartzland, and now occupied for military purposes; and that he cause the same to be paid for from the funds appropriated for the service of the Quartermaster's Department."

To this the House agreed, adding the following as an amendment, viz.

"See. —. And be it further enacted, That the sum of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise ap-

propriated, to be expended, in the whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance, and increase of Navy; Provided, such expenditures shall be necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress."

When this came to the Senate, the above extraordinary section was opposed, as conferring on the President unlimited military power. It was said, he had asked for no such power—the War Department had recommended no such appropriation—it had never been suggested, anywhere, until this late moment. It was urged that the section itself was altogether indefensible, inasmuch as it proposed to give a vast sum into the hands of the President, without any specific object, leaving it to him to use it as he might please. He might levy troops—he might raise an army—he might send forth the navy—he might, in short, dispose of the money just as he should see fit. It was averred, on the other side, that the President would certainly do no harm with the money—he would use the power to good ends &c.; and to this it was replied, again, that such a power had never been trusted to any President; that it was not to be thought of, without giving up all notion of the authority of Congress over the expenditure of the public money, and indeed all its control over the question of Peace and War. The Senate disagreed to this vote for the three millions of dollars; and here are the yeas and nays on the motion to disagree to it.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Pindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Sibley, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Wig-gaman, Webster, White.—29.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Morris, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wright.—19.

The bill went back to the House. The House insisted on its amendment, and again returned the bill to the Senate.—The senate voted to adhere to its disagreement; and here are the yeas and nays on that vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Pindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Sibley, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Wig-gaman, Webster, White.—29.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Ruggles, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wright.—17.

The House, upon this, asked a conference with the Senate, which was immediately agreed to, and Committees were appointed, on both sides. The two Committees met, without delay, and agreed, as we understand, very soon, to report to their respective houses, that the amendment of the House should be struck out, or given up, and the following appropriation inserted in its place:

"As an additional appropriation for arming the fortifications of the United States, three hundred thousand dollars."

"As an additional appropriation for the repairs and equipment of the ships of war of the United States, five hundred thousand dollars."

The Senate's Committee, immediately reported the Senate this happy agreement of the two Committees on this important bill, and all seemed well. But the bill was in the hands of the House, (according to the usual course in such cases,) and the Senate waited to hear its decision.

No communication coming from the house, however, and it being already past 11 o'clock, the senate fearing for the fate of this bill, and desirous of pressing its great importance upon the attention of the House, sent them the following message:

"Resolved, That a message be sent to the Honorable the House of Representatives, respectfully to remind the House of the report of the committee of Conference, appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate, to the bill respecting the fortifications of the United States."

When this message was read in the House, we learn (for we were not present) that the Chairman of the Committee of Conference (Mr. CAMBRENG,) said he had not taken, or should not take, the responsibility of presenting the Report of the two committees, on account of the lateness of the hour, or the thinness of the House—(or for both reasons)—adding, also, that he was himself *against* the Report.—Therefore, Mr. LEWIS, the next named on the Committee, made a report of the Conference of the two committees. The subject was thus again before the House, and as to what then ensued, for the next hour or two, as we did not see it, we will not venture to describe it from heresay.

We learn, however, that the Senate, having waited still a good while longer, in hopes of hearing from the House, and that they the Senate, had no further business before them. No answer coming to this message, the Senate, after waiting a considerable time longer, and hearing nothing from the bill, finally adjourned—and the bill therefore, is UTTERLY LOST.

We have time for no more—not spirits for any more—at present, though it will be our duty to state, hereafter, other things which we have heard and believe, respecting the causes of the loss of these essential measures.

The attendance of Senators was remarkable, the whole evening, as it had been the day and night previous. A little before 12 o'clock, the last night, forty-six Senators answered to their names, and the remaining two were in their seats the minute afterwards, so that every Senator was at his post to the last moment. Such a thing has probably never occurred before.

A Court-martial, at the date of our last intelligence from Washington, was sitting upon the case of young Lane, who made the assault upon Mr. Ewing, member of Congress from Indiana. The prevalent opinion is, that he will be cashiered.

Louisville Journal.

Among the members of the U. S. Senate, who voted against the monstrous proposition of the House of Representatives to place three millions of dollars at the President's discretion, was Judge White of Tennessee. We learn, that as the Judge's vote was known at the White House, the President sent for him and addressed him in language of considerable asperity, charging him with hostility to his administration. The Senator is reported to have replied in the tone and spirit of an independent man. "I have," said he, "adopted the course indicated by a conscientious judgement; if that makes me an opponent of your administration, I must and shall remain so."

Louisville Journal.

Mr. Ewing, of Indiana, was attacked, a few days ago, as he was leaving the steps of the Capitol, by Lieutenant Lane of the Army, son of Mr. Lane, also of Indiana, for words spoken in debate, in the House of Representatives.

We are informed by a gentleman who was in Washington at the time of the debate, when the offensive words were spoken, that Mr. Ewing gave Mr. Lane a severe and richly merited castigation; when Mr. McCarty, though a political friend of Mr. Lane, took him in hand and fairly *used him up*, convulsing the whole House in a roar of laughter. Mr. Ewing was badly beaten over the head with a cane the body of which was of iron, and he was unable to attend the House the next day.

Wonder whether this Lieut. Lane is the veritable young man, who, after being educated at West Point at the expense of the United States, came to the west as the agent of the United States, to supervise the removal of certain tribes of Indians, at the time his father was a candidate for the seat which he now holds in Congress, and went through that Congressional district promising a great number of persons who had influence at elections, office under him, in removing the Indians, promises which he never fulfilled—whether he is the young officer and agent of government who, in grateful obedience to the laws of the country that gave him his education and paid him for receiving it, went into a printing office in Lawrenceburg, in the absence of the editor, a day or two previous to the election, and just before the time of publication, and threw an article into print which was intended to exhibit his father's moral and political character as it was. Verily, West Point is doing much for the preservation of order, good government, and internal peace.

EVANSVILLE JOURNAL.

THE SEQUEL.—The United States House of Representatives, after disclosing a long discussion of French affairs, adopted the following resolution, on the evening of the 2nd inst., by a unanimous vote. The resolution was offered by Mr. Adams:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House the treaty of the 4th of July 1831, should be maintained, and its execution insisted on."

The National Intelligencer says, that the announcement of this vote from the chair was received with a loud and spontaneous burst of applause, which broke at once from the galleries, and was re-echoed from the floor, making the walls and dome of the chamber to resound with joy, while mutual congratulations passed in all directions.—*Louisville Jour.*